

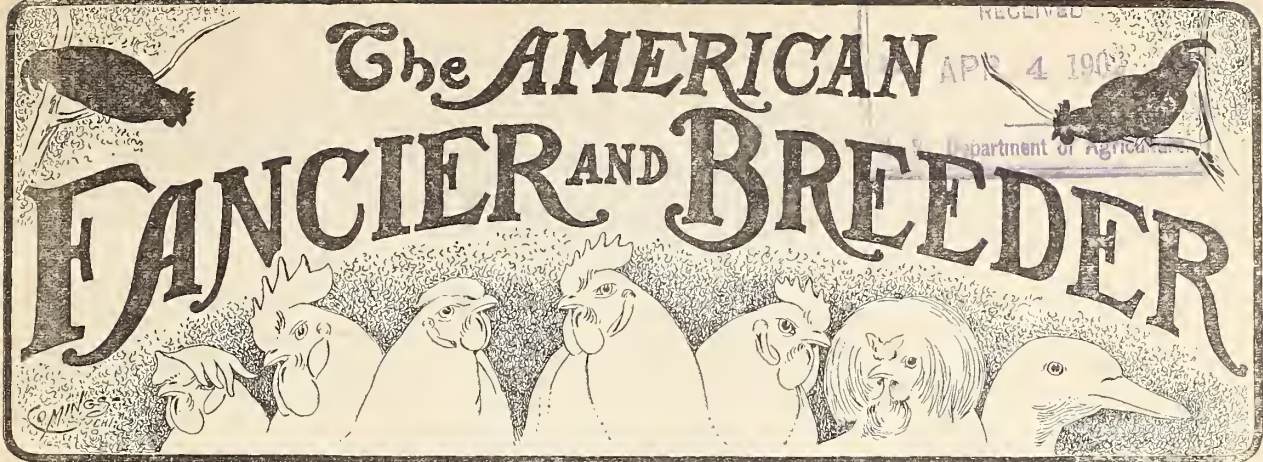
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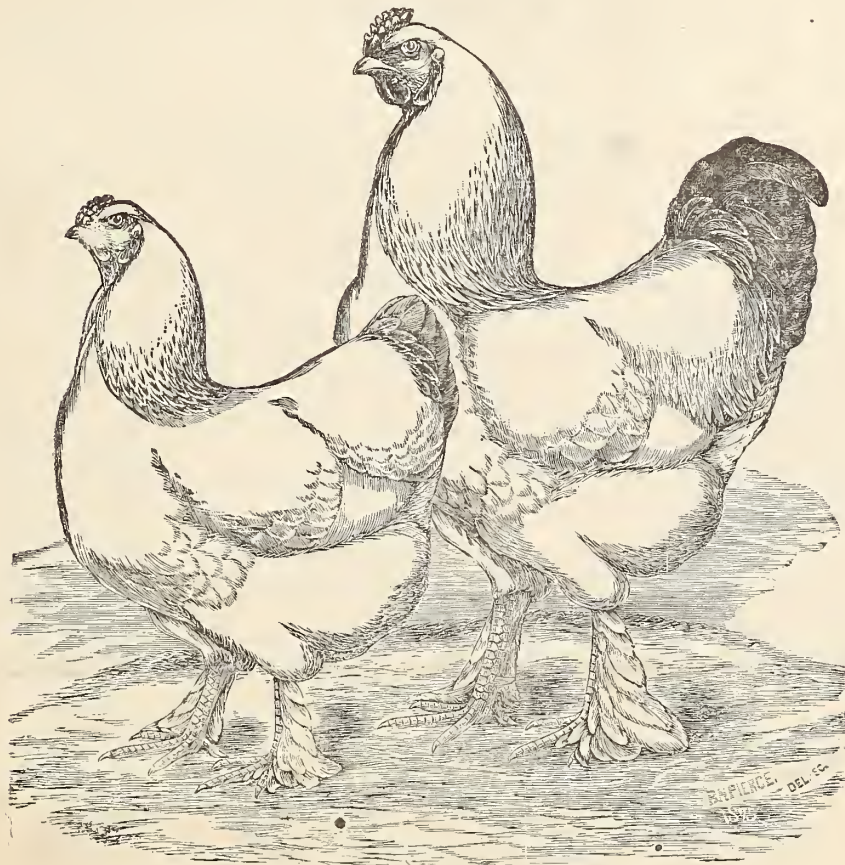
# The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 19.

De Kalb, Illinois., February, 1902.

No. 2.



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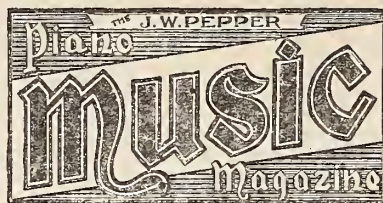
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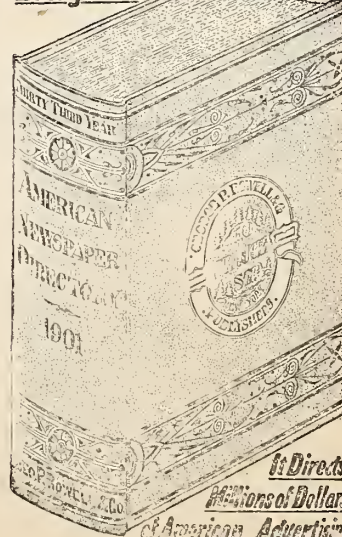
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# The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 19

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY, 1902.

No 2.

## CORN IMPROVEMENT

EXPERIMENT STATION, MANHATTAN, KAN.

JANUARY 21, 1902.

The superiority of our present varieties of plants over those grown even within the memory of those of us in middle life, is very great in many instances. The results achieved by some are indications of those that are possible with many, perhaps all. In the case of staple crops the improvement possible, even if it should prove to be but in a small degree, may in the aggregate be of great economic moment. Seedsmen and farmers naturally give their attention to the external and physical qualities and the yield rather than the chemical composition. The Chemical Department of the Experiment Station has shown that there are significant differences in the composition, not only of different varieties of corn, but in that of different ears of the variety, and even of the individual kernels of the same ear. Analyses by the Kansas Station and by others have shown that the germ is much richer in nitrogen than the rest of the kernel. By selecting as seed, from year to year, the ears of corn, in which, as a rule, the kernels possess larger germs, a strain can be secured which will be richer in nitrogen, as this Station and others have abundantly shown that this property is inheritable. By making cross sections of the tips of a number of kernels from each of several ears, it is quite feasible to select the ears which are richer in nitrogen. It is said that inspection enables one to select corn in which the parts of the kernel exclusive of the germ are richer or poorer in starch, and consequently, poorer or richer in nitrogen, respectively. While this may be true, it seems to be less easy of application, and less practical, as feeders prefer corn that is not hard and flinty, even though it may contain less nitrogen. There is no similar difficulty complicating the selection of corn by the size of the germ, other things being equal. In fact, larger germs add to the value of corn by their much higher percentage of fat as well as by their higher percentage of nitrogen.

The Station is making efforts to establish improved varieties of corn, selections being based, in part, on the percentage of nitrogen, and with as much success as could reasonably be expected, in view of the almost total failures of the crops on account of drought the last two years. The ease with which corn cross-fertilizes make these experiments very difficult, especially when any effort is made to obtain a considerable

quantity of a given variety in a state of purity.

To assist the farmers in the State who wish to improve the chemical composition of their corn, the Chemical Department has arranged to make determinations of the percentage of nitrogen for them at cost. Although on account of the scarcity of home grown corn this season, the time is not as opportune for starting the development of improved strains of corn as would be desirable, it is hoped that some will avail themselves to effect. Analyses of the same kind will be made of seed-corn offered for sale where desired, and the department is making such analyses on its own account also.

That corn would be an appreciably more valuable grain for feeding, if it were richer in nitrogen, there can be no reasonable doubt, and the farmer who will systematically set about developing a strain of an otherwise good variety that is richer in nitrogen, will be a public benefactor, and doubtless will reap an ample financial reward. It is probably needless to state that corn that is being thus developed should be planted at a considerable distance from any other. Persons desiring corn analyzed should write the Station for instructions and terms before sending samples.

J. T. Willard.

## BANTAM BREEDING.

BY A. L. GARDNER IN AMERICAN FARMER AND GARDENER.

Bantams are peculiarly adapted for pets. Their small size is of great advantage in this respect. A pet bird is one that should be able to be handled easily.

A large fowl, simply because it is large, cannot be easily handled, but a Bantam, weighing a pound to a pound and a half, can be held on the outstretched hand without weariness.

Bantams are easily tamed. This seems to be true not only of the fearless little games but of all classes of the Bantam family. They show their appreciation of man's care and affection, and follow his footsteps with intelligent devotion. They afford a great fund of amusement and interest by their amusing ways, their sense of pride, their domestic relations in their daily search for food, their courtships, their gallantries their challenges, their battles, their nesting operations and in their brooding of the young and the like, they afford a study if absorbing interest.

Pet Bantams deservedly occupy a prominent

place in life, and are worthy, not only of the place they now occupy, but of a much higher and larger place.

The profit derived from a flock of Bantams is more than any person not familiar with the little creatures would imagine. Taking in consideration the time it requires them to come to maturity the small amount of food they consume and the space necessary to accommodate the flock.

Bantams will lay as many eggs as the large varieties. Twice the number can be kept without crowding in the same space. They will consume only about one-third the amount of food, and lay an egg about three-fifths the size of the large fowl. Taking everything in consideration they will be found to yield a better profit than the large varieties. They are small in size, still they are extremely fine eating and by killing two at a time will furnish a meal for a good sized family.

If people with limited space would try Bantams they would be better satisfied than with the larger varieties as Bantams can be successfully bred in a space six feet by ten feet, and a house four by six feet will accommodate a dozen Bantams nicely.

A house need not be costly, they can be built of boxes which can be purchased at any store.

In starting Bantam raising purchase good breeding birds or eggs from some reliable breeder, give them care and attention, feed them properly. Do not starve them to make them small, for in this way you weaken them, and a weak, sickly Bantam is far from a pleasure. There is no variety of Bantam that cannot be reared in a perfectly healthy and natural manner and still be kept down to weight required by the Standard.

## SALINA, KAN., POULTRY SHOW.

The Saline County Poultry Association held its seventh annual exhibition the first week in January. The number of entries was not quite as large as last year, but the quality showed an improvement. D. F. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill. made the awards in such a satisfactory manner that he has been unanimously re-elected for next year. The B. P. Rocks led in number and competition was close.

The following awards were made:  
B. P. ROCKS

W. W. Melott, Salina, 1 cock, 2 pul, 1 pen;  
J. R. White, Salina, 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 pen;  
R. H. Graham, Salina, 2 hen; J. O. McBur-

ney, Grainfield, 3 pul, 2 ck; D. Enoch, Salina, 1 pul, 3 ckl, 3 pen; Luella Dawes, Miltonvale, 2 ckl; E Goodall, Salina, 2 ck.

#### SILVER LACED WYANDOTTS.

Mrs. C. B. Kirtland, Salina, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1 pen.

#### WHITE WYANDOTTS.

L. D. Arnold, Salina, 1 ck, 1, 3 ckl, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1, 2 pen; F. B. Sankey, Salina, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3 hen.

#### PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTS.

L. D. Arnold, Salina, 1 ck, 1, 2, 3 hen, 1 1 pul, 1 pen.

#### LIGHT BRAHMAS.

N. B. Young, Salina, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

#### BUFF COCHINS.

Harry Rankin, Solomon, 1 ck, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 1 pen.

#### S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

A. J. Kerns, Salina, 1, 2 ck, 1, 3 hen, 3 pen; E. Goodall, Salina, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1, 2 pen.

#### S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Fred Magerkurth, Salina, 1 ck, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1, 2 pen.

#### BUFF LEGHORNS.

Herman Tilgnea, Salina, 1, 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1, 2 hen.

#### ANCONAS.

J. R. White, Salina, 1 ck, 1, 2 hen.

#### S. C. B. MINORCAS.

P. G. Hoffman, Salina, 1, 2 ckl, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1, 2 pen.

#### S. S. HAMBURGS.

H. C. Long, Salina, 1, ck, 1, 2, 3 hen, 2, 3 pul, 1 hen; Roy Baker, Abilene, 1 ck, 1 1 pul, 2 pen.

#### INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

L. D. Arnold, Salina, 1, 2, 3 drake, 1, 2, 3 duck, 1, 2, 3 trio.

#### M. B. TURKEYS.

Scott Mongold, Salina, 1, 2 tom, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul, 1, 2 trio.

#### PIGEONS.

Berkley & Goodell, Salina, 1st display. Williams & Hudson, Salina 2nd display.

#### BELGAIN HARES.

R. H. Graham, Salina, Red, all prizes; Black, 1 buck, 1 doe.

#### SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Sebright stands pre-eminent among Bantam fowls and in our estimation they fully deserve the favor as the laced plumage and jaunty carriage are both emblems of great beauty. No other variety of bantams will lay as many eggs as they while the percentage fertile is extraordinary. The eggs are of large size for bantams and it does not require many to enrich the finest pastry. When the small amount of food they consume is considered I am want to repeat my often saying that they are the only fowl for the poor man or one who lives down town with only a small space in which to keep fowls. From the fanciers standpoint there is a great plenty of difficulties to battle in striving as the true fancier should in trying to breed a youngster able to win a first prize in

the leading competition. The Sebright of true shape and perfect lacing are so scarce to-day when one breeds a good one he can feel very proud of it. Good lacing and true shape are rarely combined, yet by careful selection and steady line breeding a valuable strain can be established. It is the all-round good quality (semblance) bird that wins the blue or the red nowadays and such does not come by chance breeding, but are the result of the efforts of intelligent breeders who can remember the quality of the ancestry of each bird in their yards. It would be hard to say which is the most popular of the two colors, the Silver or Golden, any one liking a bright ground color would prefer the golden, perhaps; then it is hard to beat the black and white contrast of the silver, whose ground color breeds true, making them one point easier to breed than the Golden, but the beautiful golden bay repays you for the extra attention. The main stress for good lacing should be laid toward evenness rather more than to narrowness and thus avoid the spangled ends and be contented if the lace band is a slight bit wider than the craze is originating, for to that overruling fad can be laid the crime of destroying the quick sprightly carriage once so perfectly possessed and now as seldom seen. However, by intelligence and patient endeavor, with the right style of birds, it can easily be restored. The Sebright breeder should never tolerate breeding from a male with a narrow, lengthy tail. Stick to the hen feathered, high carried, fanned tail, the kind that finishes the outline of a standard bred Sebright.—American Poultry Advocate.

#### RAISING TURKEYS.

How many turkey hens can I keep to one gobbler? If I have too many for one gobbler must I divide them in lots with only one gobbler in each or can they run about the farm as they please? How would you fix nests for turkeys that roost in trees? J. R. S.

Ans. About ten or twelve hen turkeys to one gobbler if he is an active, vigorous tom. Some keep large flocks and allow them free range while others provide large breeding yards for separate flocks.

Probably the best plan for you would be to build a fair sized yard for one tom and let one of them run with the flock one day while the other is confined and every alternate day place the tom with the flock that has been in the pen the day previous. This plan is successfully followed with large flocks of fowls and we see no reason why it would not be very successful in obtaining strongly fertilized eggs from a large flock.

The barrel nest is used most for turkeys; take a sugar barrel and lay it on its side in some secluded spot, a little old brush thrown over it will help to make the turkey more satisfied with its appearance. Try and arrange the open end of barrel so that the hen will pretty well hide when on the nest; use straw or hay for nest material and a nest

egg or two in each nest. Some turkeys are more wild than others and more care is necessary in handling them.—Poultry Herald.

#### WATER FOR FOWLS.

If food is not furnished the hen in her own domain, she will go hunting, and soon find enough to keep her busy; but she is not so successful in getting water to drink. The farmer or his wife will usually provide some feed, but "bidly" many times takes her chances to find water. Yet chemists state that eighty-four per cent of the egg is water. In view of this, fowls to lay well must be furnished with an abundance of fresh water. Drinking vessels should be thoroughly cleansed every day, and if possible, so made that the hens cannot stand on them. In winter their drinking vessels should be emptied at night to prevent freezing. It is advisable to give fowls a warm drink in the morning when they first come from the roosts, as at this time they usually drink freely. If you will practice this the hens will come for water as quickly as for feed.—Maine Farm.

#### FEEDING GROUND GRAIN.

Ground grain will give just as good results when it is mixed with bulky food as it will when it is mixed with water and fed. In fact, it is claimed that by adding it to some bulky food (such as clover hay cut fine, and then scalded), better results will be obtained from the use of ground grain, as the mixture of the whole is not so concentrated. It is true, also, that hens can be as profitable fed on cut food and grain as can cows, only that the food for the hens should be cut exceedingly fine—not exceeding half an inch in length. Any kind of hay is accepted by poultry, but clover seems most suitable. Poultry will also eat ensilage if it is cut fine enough. There is nothing superior for laying hens than cooked turnips or potatoes, to which ground grain is added. When grain is to be fed it will save time and labor to feed it unground, but there are also times when it is advantageous to allow ground grain, but it should always be given as an addition to cut food. If all the cut food is scalded before adding the grain, the entire mess will be improved and all classes of fowls will eat it readily.

#### WARM WATER.

The best tonic is warm water early in the morning, and if the hens are healthy, with good appetites, they will not require any stimulating food. When they droop, it may be necessary to give them some kind of tonic in their drinking-water; but for a short time only, as harm may result from the indiscriminate use of drugs. A teaspoonful of tincture of iron in half a gallon of drinking water is an excellent tonic and invigorator.

Damp houses and yards, or runs, are responsible for a goodly share of the ills that affect chicken flesh.

**ONION NOTES.**

EXPERIMENT STATION, MANHATTAN, KAN.,  
FEBRUARY 11, 1902.

Onions may be grown on any soil, yet for onions, as for any other crops, there are soils that are better than others. The best soil is a rich, sandy loam, as free as possible from weeds. A well-cultivated field of sandy loam, that has been well manured with stable manure, for several years will grow good onions. Onions should never be in a soil that is foul or that has been too recently fertilized with barnyard manure, unless the manure has been well rotted.

Ground that is intended for onions this year should be plowed very early in the spring and disked later. The ground should be well cultivated just before the onions are put on the land.

There are two methods of sowing seed. The old way was to sow in drills in the field as you would peas or other garden crops. After this the fight with the weeds was sure to disgust the cultivator of onions. In the end we had sacrificed many of the plants in trying to kill the weeds, and, of course, had a very poor stand of onions. During the past few years the cultivators of onions for commercial purposes have been growing their onions in hotbeds and then planting them out in the field. Some of the advantages of this method are: (a) The crop matures earlier; the seeds may be sown in the hotbeds in February; (b) the onions transplant, with as much ease as any of the garden plants; (c) materially increases the yield, because of the more even stand and because of the choice of the better seedlings for the row, where, if we allowed them to grow in drills, the stronger ones are liable to come up too near together to allow them to grow, and many of the best plants are destroyed while the weaker ones grow up where we want the stronger ones; (d) it does away with the task of weeding, thus making the production cheaper. By actual experimentation it has been found that the cost of maturing the crop when transplanted is somewhat less than when the seeds are sown in drills in the field.

The temperature of the hotbeds should be below eighty degrees when the seeds are planted. When the seedlings are of a size to set out, which will be in about six weeks, the ground should be thoroughly cultivated so as to kill all the weeds that may be starting. The ground should then be layed off in rows eighteen to twenty inches apart. Onions will stand a great deal of crowding, and some growers put them as close as twelve inches. When the plants are being removed from the hotbeds the tops should be cut back. The plants are usually set three inches apart in the row, with the lower end of the bulb about an inch below the top of the ground. The transplanting may be done with an ordinary dibble. The cost of maturing an acre of onions in this manner is about twenty dollars, including seeds, hotbeds, transplanting and cultivation. The cost for an acre in

drills is about the same.

The cultivation may be done with a horse or with a wheel hoe. For tending crops of this sort, the Experiment Station has successfully used a wheel hoe with the onion hoe attachment. The advantage of using this implement is that the rows may be grown closer together. The increase in yield will increase the profits on a given area. The implement adapted to this sort of work is advertised by all dealers in garden tools, and costs from four to ten dollars. No onion raiser should be without one, as its knives run on each side of the row, and clean out all the weeds except those that are directly in the row with the onions.

It is not necessary that the tops be broken over for the crop to ripen. They will ripen almost as soon, and quite as well if they are left alone. In harvesting, the bulbs are pulled and thrown in windrows to lie in the sun a few days until the outside is dry, though they must not be allowed to sunburn. When dry on the outside they are taken in and spread upon the floor of a barn or store-room until thoroughly dry. An open building that will keep off the sun and will allow the circulation of air is best. A corn crib is as good as anything. When dry they are stored in boxes, barrels or builap sacks. Some growers store them in layers eight to ten inches deep in a well ventilated room. If the onions have not been properly dried and cured, it is necessary to sort them over very often, or, at least, to stir them to prevent heating. The store-room should be kept dry and cool; if just above the freezing point, so much the better. Onions may be sorted much the same as potatoes, though care must be taken that they do not get bruised. A special form of vegetable sorter is generally used.

Good land that is well cared for should grow from 200 to 400 bushels per acre. Three hundred fifty bushels would be a good average yield on land under high cultivation. The varieties that have done best at the Kansas Station are: Prizetaker, Yel-

low Danuers, Red Wethersfield Silver King and, later, the Giant Gibraltar.

G. O. Greene.

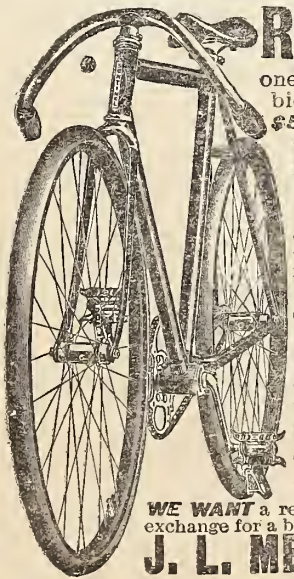
**A MARKET PROPOSITION.**

The expense of feeding hares is very slight—not over 15 cents per month for a full grown one, and this with rolled barley at 1 cent per poued and hay at 3/4 of a cent. Only about one hour a day is required for 150 hares. They can be bred once a month if you wish, but it is better to breed every two months. The size of their litters will run from six to twelve, and these in turn are ready to breed in five months. It will be readily seen that they would multiply at an alarming rate if there was not some way of disposing of them.

At four months of age they should weigh about four pounds and will not cost over 15 cents to raise. If the reader will figure, a handsome profit is the result. The meat far surpasses chicken in delicacy and flavor. If you doubt it, try it and be convinced.—A. P. A.

**USES OF EGGS.**

An enormous number of eggs is used in the arts. Egg-soap is made from the yolks of eggs by the Tartars of eastern Russia. Albumen is made from the whites of eggs, and egg-oil from the yolks. Egg pomatum is also made. Egg-oil is used for oiling leather and wool in the wool mills. Egg albumen sells for about seventy-five cents a pound in France, while blood albumen is worth only twenty five cents a pound. The yolks of eggs are also preserved in the form of powder, which is used in bakeries and confectioneries. The yolks may also be preserved in glycerin and salicylic acid in the liquid shape, and are used in tanneries in this form. In Russia over a million dozen eggs are annually used for these manufacturing purposes, their cost being from five to ten cents a dozen. They are also extensively used in this country, especially by photographers.—Farm and Fireside.



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People who want reliable information regarding poultry raising on the Pacific Coast should get a copy of Blanchard's Poultry Book. This book is by a practical poultry farmer of the state of Washington, who tells how he has made a big success from poultry averaging \$2.79 clear net profit annually a piece from his hens. He gives in this book a complete description of his methods. Send 20 cents in stamps for Blanchard's Poultry Book, to the Ranch, Seattle, Wash.

"THE COW PEA" is the title of the latest publication issued by the Experiment Farm of North Carolina State Horticultural Society at Southern Pines, N. C. This book neatly bound and illustrated in plain and concise manner, discusses the value and uses of this important crop, the Cow Pea. Every reader can get a copy free by writing to the Superintendent of Experiment Farm, Southern Pines, N. C.

### LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY

Of all branches of photography landscape is the most popular with amateurs; not that it is the easiest, but because an ever varying field is open to picture makers. A few simple rules for success are indicated in the March Delineator in the first of the series on "Pictorial Photography," by Juan C. Abel, former editor of the Photographic Times. A number of remarkable examples of landscape photography are reproduced

and emphasize the points made in the text.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Plover City Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Moline Ill., Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, 1902. The Association has secured the services of Mr Thomas F. Riggs of Iowa Falls, Ia. as Judge. Their last year's show was a success and this year they will give good cash premiums. Send for their premium list.

#### LESLIE, MICHIGAN SHOW.

F. W. Travis, Jackson, Mich. Judge.

#### SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Randolph Bros., Rivers Junction, Mich. 1 & 3 ckl, 91¼, 89¾. 1, 2 & 3 pul. 93¾, 92¼, 91¾. 1 pen 183¾.

Marshall Main, Leslie, Mich. 2 ckl, 89¾ 1 hen, 92.

#### WHITE WYANDOTTES.

L. W. Barber Onondago, Mich. 1 ckl, 92¼, 1 & 2 pul, 92½, 89½.

#### GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

W. J. Haylwe, Leslie, Mich. 1 ck, 92, 1 hen 91½.

#### BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Randolph Bros., Rivers Junction, Mich. 2 ck, 89½, 2 ckl, 89, 1, 2 & 3 pul, 92¾, 92¼ and 91½.

#### BARRED ROCKS

Leslie Woodworth, Leslie, Mich. 3 ckl, 90½ 3 pul, 88½, 1 ck, 92½, 1 hen 91¼.

Sanford Hodges, Bunker Hill, Mich. 1 ckl. J. Cummings, Leslie, Mich, 1 pul, 90.

F. E. Schofield, Leslie, Mich. 2 ck, 90½. 2 & 3 hen 89½, 1 pen 178¾.

J. F. Orwick, Jackson, Mich. 2 ckl, 90¾. 2 pul, 88¾, 2 pen 178½.

#### WHITE ROCKS.

N. Schweinfurth, Jackson, Mich. 1 ck, 90¼ 1, 2 & 3 hen 90¾, 88½, 88¼, 1 pen 179.

J. Cummings, Leslie, Mich. 2 ckl, 89¾. 2 & 3 pul, 89½, 88¾.

#### BUFF ROCKS.

E. W. Potter, Leslie, Mich; 1, 2 & 3 pul, 92, 90½, 90¼. 1 & 2 ckl, 93¼, 92½. 1 ck, 91½, 1 pen 184.

Lloyd Watson, Leslie, Mich. 3 ckl, 92¼.

#### BROWN LEGHORNS.

Geo. Flansburg, Leslie, Mich 1 & 3 ckl, 93¾, 92½, 1, 2 & 3 pul, 1 pen 187.

Roy Crater, Leslie, Mich. 2 ckl, 92½, 1 & 2 hen 93½, 92¾.

#### BUFF LEGHORNS.

N. Schweinfurth, Jackson, Mich, Tie 1 ckl, 92¼, 2 pul, 92¾. 1 ck, 90½, 1 & 2 hen 92¼ 92¼. 1 pen 184¾.

E. A. Tyler, Mason, Mich. Tie 1 ckl, 92¼, 3 ckl 92, 1 & 3 pul, 93¼, 92¼, 3 hen 91½, 2 pen 184½.

#### BLACK MINORCAS.

J. F. Orwick, Jackson, Mich. 2 ck, 89, 1, 2 & 3 hen 90¾, 90¼, 90¼.

#### W. C. B. POLISH.

Geo. Randolph, Leslie, Mich. 1 ckl, 92, 1 hen 94¼, 1, 2 & 3 pul, 94, 93¾, 92¼.

#### HOUDANS.

S. L. Prosser, Onondago, Mich. 2 ck, 89, 1 & 2 hen 90, 89½.

#### BLACK LANGSHANS.

Wm. Randle, Jackson, Mich. 1 ckl, 92¾, 1 & 2 pul, 95, 94, 1 ck, 92¾, 1 & 2 hen 92¼, 89¼.

#### PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

N. E. Allen, Leslie, Mich. 2 hen 88½, 2 pul, 87½.

#### BUFF COCHINS.

R. H. Munn, Leslie, Mich. 1 ck, 92¼, 1 & 2 hen 92¼, 9¼.

Ralph Russeil, Leslie, Mich 3 ckl, 87¾. 2 pul, 88.

#### BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Roy Jenks, Jackson, Mich. 1 ck, 1, 2 & 3 hen.

#### PEKIN DUCKS

F. E. Schofield, Leslie, Mich. 1 drake, 1 duck, 96, 95½.

M. Ackley, Leslie, Mich. 2 drake, 2 duck, 92, 91½.

### ADVERTISE NOW.

Breeders, now is your time to advertise for the spring business. Do not delay for a moment, for soon thousands of settings will go from one place to another over this broad land of ours. Do not deceive yourself by thinking you will gain costumers without advertising and bringing your name prominently before the people. No person has ever made large and steady sales without a liberal use of printer's ink. Don't you forget it.

Don't get your laying hens too fat. A besetting sin of beginners is to over-feed. They want to take good care of their birds and make the mistake of presuming that "good care" consists in stuffing the birds. To be healthful, poultry should be kept hungry; in that condition they are active, keep scratching, and all their powers are brought into exercise.

# RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for the many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



**EARLY CHICKENS.**

The wide awake Southern breeder has already by this time got out a few early chickens. Those who have not attended to this matter before this, had better be up and doing, else they will be left, especially at the fairs and poultry shows next fall.

Chicks intended for exhibition next fall should be hatched out early and pushed from the first, to get the best results. Early broilers are the most profitable chicks to raise for market, and in order to get for them the highest prices they must be offered to the dealer before the market becomes glutted. In preparing nests for the early sitters use fine short cut hay or soft straw, and have the nest secluded as much as possible in a dry, warm place. Do not put too many eggs under the hens, for they require especial heat against the chills of early spring. When the chicks are hatched the hen should be mabe to keep her nest for at least thirty-six or forty-eight hours, so that the little fellows may gain strength to withstand the trials and troubles of early chicken life. The mother and her young brood should then be removed to a nice, dry coop and given a warm, sunny exposure. They should be snugly housed at night to prevent cold or rats or other vermin from trespassing. The water should be changed often and put into shallow vessels, so that the chicks can drink easily. Always see that they have clean, fresh water, as it is an absolute necessity to health. They should have a liberal supply of feed at least three times per day, but should never be given more than they will eat up clean. We have found bread crumbs with just a little salt in it one of the best feeds. A change of feed, however, is beneficial and greatly relished by them. Finely chopped onions is a splendid stimulant and appetizer, and to a certain extent is a good preventor of gapes and helps to keep them free from vermin. Feed but little raw meal but give a liberal supply of cracked corn every night after the chicks are a few weeks old. As soon as the chicks are large enough to guard against hawks and other enemies the hen may be let out on sunny days. She should not be given her liberty until the early morning dew has dried from the grass, for the chilling dews of spring are very fatal to the little chicks.

**Profits In The Poultry Business.**

Will the poultry business pay? Is a question asked by all who are about to engage in it. To a certain extent this depends upon the qualifications of the person contemplating this step. A high-strung, ill-tempered person has no more business in the poultry yard, than an alligator has in a millinary establishment. You must love your pets, be kind to them, and convince them that you are their friend and they will soon learn to know you as you enter the fowl house or yard, and if a hen happens to be on her nest when you enter, she

does not fly off in a fright as if old "Nick" himself was after her, but will allow you to handle her if necessary, which is much more pleasant as well as profitable. If you expect profits you must be gentle with your fowls. A hen will lay more eggs if she believes she can find her nest and be unmolested. And if you are raising for meat, a fowl that is kept gentle will take on flesh more rapidly than one that is continually kept busy dodging brickbats, corn cobs, stove wood, etc., thrown from the hands of their ill-natured master. Another very essential point to be observed is regularity. Have a certain time to feed, and then feed. Don't put it off for something else. A fowl will lose all the flesh it has taken on for two days previous, if you are an hour late giving their morning feed. They are shut up in their house or coop, moving steadily to and fro, which of course causes them to lose flesh. Be as regular as you possibly can with their food, and keep pure fresh water before them continually. Never give them water that is not good enough for you to drink. Bad water is the cause of disease in the human family, why not with chickens also? Keep your fowl houses scrupulously clean; allow nothing to remain that will germinate any disease. Remember profits are what you are after, and every fowl you lose is interest and principle both gone. Now as to the variety to keep; you have a fine list of thoroughbreds to select from, so take your choice. For eggs, the Leghorns, Hamburgs, Spanish or Houdans, or for meat, the P. Rocks, Wyandottes, or Brahmas are good enough. A hen is worth fifty cents; she will eat one bushel of corn (or its equivalent) in a year, which is fifty cents more, making \$1.00. If she receives the proper care, will lay ten dozen eggs in a year. This amount can be doubled if you are near a market where broilers command a good price, and you use your eggs for hatching. All who are willing to attend to the poultry business in all its details, need not hesitate in engaging in it. Remember, a pound of chicken does not cost as much as a pound of beef or pork, yet the former will sell for more than twice as much as either of the former.

**EXAMINE FOR LICE NOW.**

Don't wait for warm weather, and don't labor under the supposition that because they do not get on you when you go in to the poultry house, that no lice are present. Pick up a hen and slowly and carefully look along the neck and top of the head, and the chances are you will find them and they will be large and easily seen. The lice that travel over the poultry house are the very small red mites, but those that you will find on the bodies of the hens do not leave the birds at all, but remain and multiply. If you see a single one, grease the necks of all your hens, for if one has them, none are exempt.

**Hints for Poultrymen.**

Raise thoroughbred chickens; they cost no more in the long run and pay better.

A friend asks us for an infallible cure for roup. We do not know of one.

This country is getting to be such a large consumer of poultry yard products that it is impossible to meet the demand.

Eggs will be high next summer. There is a shortage of poultry all over the country, and this will keep the price of eggs up.

It is probable that more poultry breeders keep both Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns than they keep of any other two breeds.

If you have not yet begun to keep an egg-record do so at once. It takes but little time and makes very interesting reading at the end of the year.

A brooder must be kept clean, and if necessary disinfectants employed to keep them in good condition. Always give the chicks an outside run in fine weather.

The show report that comes to us in proper form is one that appears promptly. The one that must be re-written is pigeon-holed until we have time to re-write them.

Do not make the mistake of spoiling a mating by trying to save a few dollars in the cost of the male. It is better to pay a high price for a male than to have a poor one given to you.

There is no best method of feeding to make hens lay in winter. More and more, each year, we are convinced that egg-production depends on care rather than the feed.

**HINTS ON HATCHING.**

On securing eggs for hatching, let them stand a day before setting.

Setting hens requires a dust box, as well as laying hens, in fact more so. Don't fail to supply them with one.

Make your nest low, so the hen can step in to it without stepping on the eggs. An old soap box is just the thing.

Don't disturb a hen when the chicks are hatching; leave her in the nest for a day or till the chicks get strong.

In cold weather, or if the eggs get chilled, it takes from 21 to 25 days for them to hatch. Don't be in too big a hurry.

Set the hen where no other chickens can bother her. Give her a good, large, roomy nest, not too deep, but shallow like a soup plate.

Feed and water setting hens once a day; feed corn only. If any eggs get broken, remove them and wash the others in warm water.

**GOLDEN VITAZONE****NEW DISCOVERY**

An Internal and External Remedy. An absolute cure for Rheumatism in its many forms; Siatica, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuralgic Head aches, Nervous Dyspepsia, and Nervous affections of every kind, also Asthma, Hay-Fever, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Ague, LaGrippe and kindred diseases. A Positive Cure Guaranteed or money refunded. Its success is beyond question and a trial will convince the most skeptical. Large Bottle 50c. 3 Bottles \$1.25, by mail or express prepaid.

Agents Wanted. *Either Sex.*  
Address, **BERG BEAVER and CO.**  
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

**BREEDERS CARDS.**

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column,  
1 insertion 50 cents. 3 insertions \$1.00,  
6 insertions \$1.75. 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea fowls, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

**ONE** Handy With Carpenter Tools  
Can start a nice business for himself by  
address Box E, 300 Franklin Grove, Ill.

PRINTING! Letter heads, Note heads, Envelopes, Statements, Price lists, Circulars, Cards &c. Address. American Fancier & Breeder. DeKalb, Ill.

**Poultry Breeders** send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents. "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

**BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS** I have 2 fine pens mated, from which I will sell a limited number of eggs at \$3.00 per 13; or \$5.00 per 26. No stock for sale. Write for particulars. H. E. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

**PIGEON** Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

**GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS** bred from Crystal Palace Winners. Breeders in my yards score from 92 to 96. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Send for illustrated catalogue. Free. Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Females, large, and fine, all carefully mated for best results, I ship choice eggs. If you do not get what you consider a fair hatch I will duplicate your order free. Mention A. F. & B. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$1.75 per 50. John Clevisch Carlisle, Pa.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.** From Banded Rocks that won 1, 2, 3 pullet, 2, 3, 4 hen, 2, 3, ckl., 1 pen and the \$20.00 in gold for best pen of Plymouth Rocks at Muscatine, Jan., 8-11 1902, F. H. Shellabarger, Judge. Eggs only \$2.00 per 15. Porter Bros., Muscatine, Ia. 4-02.

**A BEAUTIFUL BREED.**

The Golden Penciled Wyandottes, or as it is sometimes called, Partridge to feather, and are far more beautiful than the Golden Laced, which by some is the beauty breed. In size, shape and good qualities generally Wyandottes are the same, whatever their feather. Some breeders claim the Golden Penciled are a little ahead of other varieties of wyandottes, but very likely the particular birds, or flock, that did so well were a little extra in robustness.

The foundation of the beauty breed was from the mating of as fine a Partridge Cochinchina hen as could be procured with a fine Golden Laced Wyandotte male. From this mating one fine pullet was selected and mated to a selected Golden Laced Wyandotte male the best pullet from this mating was mated with a Golden Penciled Hamburg; the best male from this cross mated to some rich colored Partridge Cochinchina females; three or four of the best pullets from this cross mated to a Partridge Male; yet again was this selected Partridge Cochinchina male mated to the most distinctly penciled Golden Wyandotte pullets; from this cross the best male (the one with all Wyandotte points except pencil) was mated to two females. From this trio were obtained some beautiful specimens, which were mated both ways with the best of the other three crosses, and together. From these matings the very best offspring were selected and bred together. After two years a new infusion of Partridge Cochinchina blood was made, from this long and painstaking crossing is produced the beautiful birds, Wyandottes in everything but the lovely markings of the feathers.

Why this long preamble in a practical poultry article? Partly to let you see how much work and time it requires to start a new breed. In the face of this ought we to complain of the prices asked for stock and eggs? Everything considered, we get the benefits of so much thought and time very cheap. Not only is this true in chickens, but in any stock; also in seeds, plants and trees. There is a long and tedious time before the originator of a new sort knows whether he will really get a good thing; then often the new sorts prove failures from one cause or another, so don't think for a minute or imagine the path of the fancier or originator is one of roses. Considering everything, they do not get as much for their products as do we who sell on the market, with occasional orders for eggs and breeding stock. Is the game worth the candle? On way it surely is. Had it not been for fanciers we would today be growing poultry but little in advance of the old-time dung

hill fowls, perhaps there are a few who do so anyhow, but they do so from choice, not because there are no better to be had.

Look at the many really first-class utility breeds, good for eggs, good for table and good for market. These breeds have been crossed, and crossed again, among various special breeds, until they are as good for all three of the above purposes as for any one, and are truly profitable from either standpoint. The other breeds especially for eggs other points being of secondary importance; the breeds for flesh particularly; wellgrown fowls almost rivaling the turkey in weight; the breeds with such beautiful plumage that they almost rival birds. Yet they are far from useless. Those who have kept these are fairly profitable, and from the enthusiastic letters of breeders of the Golden Penciled Wyandottes, it would seem that here is combined great usefulness and profit with beauty. That they are beautiful, no one can deny; whether they are easily bred true to pencilings, and are as profitable as the other less gay breeds, remains to be proven by time. If they do prove as true, then should every farm have a flock of these, for a nice flock would be a delight to the eye and an extra ornament to the farm.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

**POULTRY MANURE IN SUMMER.**

Poultry manure accumulates rapidly, but it can be so treated as not only to be of greater value, but also to lesson the disagreeable odor to a certain extent. The roosts should be so arranged that the droppings will fall on a platform. Keep the platform covered half an inch thick with well-sifted, fine, dry dirt. To do this first scatter the dirt and then over the dirt sprinkle a handful of kainit (German potash salt), which will arrest the escape of ammonia when decomposition begins. Two or three times a week (daily is better) sweep the platform with a broom. After it is clean sprinkle the platform and room with a solution of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water, and then scatter the dry lint on the platform. Douglass mixture, composed of one pound of coppers, two gallons of water and one ounce of sulphuric acid, is also an excellent disinfectant and a very cheap compound that can be used freely. If the droppings are thrown on the heap they will be kept with less difficulty. All the materials of the manure-heap should be fine. When the fowls are at work on the manure-heap they not only find quite an amount of waste material, but perform excellent service in rendering the manure fine. An excellent plan is to throw all the manure on a heap, allow the hens to work on it, and then remove the manure to a larger heap, which permits of its being more intimately mixed with any kind of absorbent material. A flock of a dozen hens will save a portion of their food if allowed to scratch over the manure, as there is always more or less food that passes through animals which has not been appropriated or digested.

**NOTES.**

Fixed and inheritable individuality is what makes a strain.

One of the best ways of providing lime is to put a lump in the drinking vessel.

Ducks do not thrive well if closely confined as their own filth will kill them.

Thirteen eggs are considered a setting, though many breeders are now giving fifteen.

In raising early broilers, it is quite an item to hatch as many chickens as early as possible.

The best time to fight lice is just before they appear. Now is a very good time to open hostilities.

There is a bushel of satisfaction in a fine flock of poultry that you do not get elsewhere on the farm.

It is claimed that young stock mated produces a majority of males, while old breeds produce females.

While kerosene is a cure for scaly leg in fowls, it should never be applied except when diluted with lard.

Hens should have salt mixed with their food daily at the rate of one ounce for one hundred hens.

Hens that are confined must have animal food and green succulent vegetable food, as well as grain, and some form of grit must be supplied.

There are all purpose breeds that do fairly well in both laying and meat production, but the highest point is not reached along both lines by them.

Will some one please tell us what advantage there is in keeping mixedblood fowls when pure-bred birds can be raised just as easily, and not only look, but are better

Dr. Kendall writes that the temperature is 60 degrees above zero at his place. It will be twice as hot as that at the adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association at Hagerstown next fall.

How long after the males are separated from the females can fertile eggs be expected? How long after matings are made until the eggs will be fertilized by the mating. We want these questions definitely answered. Who can answer them?

It is worse than useless to carry over males of any age unless they have been hatched from eggs bought from some breeder and which have been hatched for the purpose of using them as breeders.

The man who has made a success of the poultry business in connection with other matters pertaining to agriculture is the man who looks after the things of importance and he will be found giving them attention in season.

**CHICKEN CHOLERA AND ROUP.**

Chicken cholera is an exceedingly fatal, contagious disease, widely distributed over this country, and causes enormous annual losses.

The first symptoms of the disease are, in the majority of cases, a yellow discoloration of that part of the excrement which is usually white, quickly followed by violent diarrhoea and rise of temperature. Other common accompanying symptoms are dropping of the wings, stupor, lessened appetite and excessive thirst.

Since the disease is due to a specific germ, it can only be introduced into a flock by direct importation of this germ, generally by fowls from infected premises. As soon as the symptoms of the disease are observed the fowls should be separated as much as possible and given restricted quarters, where disinfectants can be freely used. As soon as the peculiar diarrhoea is noticed with any of the fowls, the birds of this lot should be changed to fresh ground and the sick ones killed. The infected excrement should be carefully scraped and burned, and the enclosure thoroughly disinfected with one-half per cent. solution of carbolic acid, which may be applied with an ordinary watering pot. Burn dead birds.

The germs of the disease are taken into the system only by the mouth, and for this reason the watering troughs and feeding places must be kept thoroughly free from them by frequent disinfection with one of the solutions mentioned.

Treatment of sick birds is not to be recommended under any circumstances. The disease runs its course, as a rule, in one, two or three days, and it can only be checked with great difficulty.

Roup is one of the most dreaded of poultry diseases. It is sometimes spoken of as the winter disease. The symptoms are hoarse breathing, swelled eyes, discharge at the nostrils and sometimes a fetid breath. The affected birds should be removed, the house cleansed and disinfected. Damp, foul air and cool drafts in the poultry houses should be carefully avoided whenever fowls are subject to roup. A decrease in the proportion of corn and an increase in the proportion of meat food in the daily ration is held by some to be highly beneficial in warding off this disease.

In general the treatment of the common disease of fowls is not so satisfactory as preventive measures. Nowhere more than in the poultry business does that old adage apply, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—Bulletin U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Skillful breeding requires the keeping to a single strain until the introduction of new blood is imperative, and then, when a new strain must be brought in, good judgement and careful selection of the strain and its use.

1890

1901

**ROYAL BLOOD  
Silver Laced Wyandottes  
For Sale.**

Winners Big 4 Show, Sioux City, Ia., in '98, Lanars, Ia., in '99, National Fancier's Meet, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1900, and at Neb. State Poultry Show at Lincoln entered 10 birds, won 1st. Cock score 92½ 1st, 2nd, 3rd Cockerels, score 94¼, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullets, score 93½, 2nd hen in large class and very warm competition. We have never had but one bird defeated. Never had a bird scored except in the show room. We have a few breeding pens to spare, possibly not up to weight but soon will be, at \$12.50, Fries at \$7.50. See half-tone of our birds in frontispiece of March (1901) number of this paper. Can't sell you quite as good as those at those at this price, but they will produce Prize Winners for you. Exhibition birds our specialty. If anyone can please you we can.

**Ponca Wyandotte Yards,  
I. & N. M. CONNOR, PONCA, NEB.**

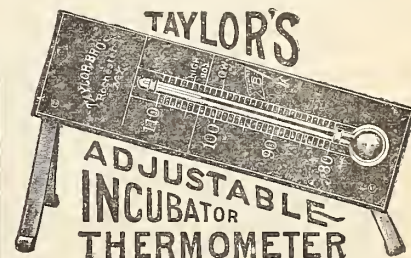
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a good profit every year. No crop failure. Any one can keep them. If you are now raising poultry get some bees and fruit. They will pay you. The

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Journal is the only journal devoted to this money making combine. Its readers tell how they do it, give their experience and answer any questions. It has a free Exchange Column for the use of its readers. It will cost you 25c a year or sent on trial 6 months for a dime; stop it if you don't like it. Send today, you can't get a good thing too soon. Address,

**POULTRY, BEE and FRUIT CO.,  
Davenport, Iowa.**



**BY MAIL SAFELY PACKED.  
75 CTS. EACH. 3 FOR \$1.50.  
TAYLOR BROS. CO.  
61 Elizabeth St., Rochester, N. Y.**

**OLSEN'S HEADACHE CURE.**

Containing Positively no Opiates of any kind. Is compounded on strictly scientific principles combining the best qualities of all the superior preparations ever discovered for the relief of this grievous affliction. It is free from all dangerous ingredients, and produces no nausea or unpleasant results, but invigorates the entire system, producing a grateful feeling of physical energy and strength, and mental vigor and activity.

If your druggist does not handle it and will not procure it from us, we will send it Post-paid on receipt of 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes \$1.00 None genuine without this signature.

*M. A. L. Olsen*

Manufactured by  
**DE KALB DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,  
DEKALB, ILLINOIS.**

## PROFIT IN A SMALL POULTRY YARD.

Fortunes need not be warranted or expected in the poultry business, even though we read of immense poultry farms and dazzling incomes, says an exchange. Suffice it for us, that a small poultry yard can be made a source of profit, and if so, why not have one. For this purpose a costly fowl house would be a waste. Any small room will do for a start, if fitted up with perches, nests, doors, windows and runs, all of which can be made by the party himself with but slight outlay for material. The stock to be placed therein should be selected with a view as to which particular quality may be most desired, and in fancy breeds can be found any desirable quality developed to a marked degree, such as rapid development, great egg production, fine table qualities, or all combined in a lesser degree, and in these times can be procured at prices within the reach of all. In such quarters, if personal attention is given them as to water, green feed, gravel, etc., are supplied, twelve fowls can be kept on the scraps and waste from an ordinary kitchen, with but a trifling expense for an occasional feed of grain. How much will they return? Eleven hens ought to lay 100 egg each in one year. At 20 cents per dozen, their eggs would be worth about \$18 36. In addition to this, one or two broods can be reared to replenish the old stock, and the surplus to be used on the table, worth from \$5 to \$10, according to the circumstances connected with each individual.

It will be seen by the foregoing that at no outside expense nominally, after the first start, eleven fowls will return to their owner over \$2 each per year, at no fanciful estimate, and \$24 is equal to more than a month's wages for an ordinary laborer, deducting the cost of his board, or adds nearly one-twelfth to his yearly income. If more fowls are kept the expenses will increase, as extra feed must be purchased for them. In addition to the cash value of this product may be added the luxury of having new-laid eggs for home use, and at times almost unobtainable elsewhere, which should be prized.

## ABOUT LATE CHICKENS.

An Eastern agricultural paper says it is becoming the custom for some farmers to chicken in the latter part of the summer, or after haying. The reasons claimed are, one cannot get winter laying pullets unless the chickens are hatched very early, and those hatched in July and August will lay about as early the following spring as those hatched in the fore part of the summer.

The cost of raising is not so great and there is more leisure time to look after chickens after haying time is over, and in some places the winter egg does not bring the most clear money. Eggs in late summer cost less and bring nearly as much money. We think, however, that in the great majority of cases the early chickens give the greatest profit and are well worth the little extra work and expense they require. Winter eggs help to pay for winter feed.

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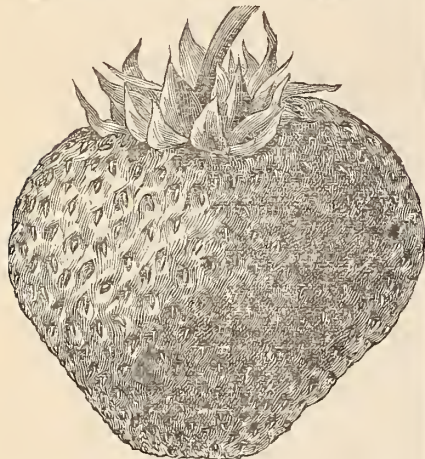
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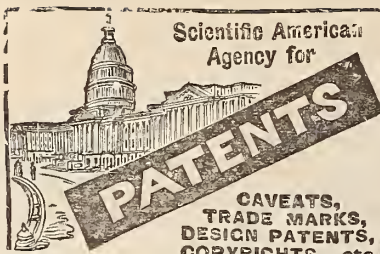
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